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SESSION—Gen. Creighton Abrams, second from left, is seen before testifying to the Armed Services Committee on unauthorized air raids in Vietnam war.

ams Testimony Reported Conflict With Lavelle's

By Seymour M. Hersh

WICHINGTON, Sept. 14.—Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, yesterday reportedly gave the Armed Services Committee that conflicted version of Lt. Gen. John Senn's testimony on the unauthorized air raids.

Lavelle is the former Alt. commander in South Vietnam who was demoted from full and retired in April over the fact that he had ordered the of North Vietnamese before the White House.

According to Sen. Stennis, Gen. Abrams testified that he had summoned

South Vietnamese storm troopers to Quang Tri Citadel. Page 2.

Unresolved Issues

Instead, the move to full diplomatic ties bogged down over the summer in lagging on several unresolved issues. Both Mr. Schell and Mr. Olsowski made it clear today that these problems still remain, but added that the "opening" of relations would "provide a better basis for the raids."

The most sensitive question involves thousands of persons of German ancestry still living in Poland. Repatriation of these "ethnic Germans" was negotiated

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

of the Lavelle matter.

Stennis, D. Miss., told the two senior generals have to be further pursued by the committee.

inflict Net Specified

Stennis refused to describe specific conflict between Gen. and Gen. Abrams. But, in the day, Sen. Peter H. Dakin, R. Colo., quoted Gen. Abrams as having testified that never been told that the raid were un-

Dominick declared his "local" support for Gen. who has been nominated as chief of staff of the Army. told reporters that Gen. had testified "that, he knew of the raids not know they were being and outside the rules of

Gen. Lavelle was demoted, he was accused of ordering at least 20 un-

dered raids over North Viet-

nam, having later officially them as "protective" that is, in response to the air-

raids began last Nov. 3. March 5, three weeks President Nixon ordered

rent heavy bombing of

to well-placed sources, veiled testified in secret on that before ordering the unauthorized raids in No-

on three airfields in Vietnam—be had discussed with both Gen. Abrams and Gen. Lavelle.

Gen. Lavelle reportedly said that the

Reprisal for Munich

Only last week scores of Israeli jets attacked seven guerrilla bases in Syria, and three in Lebanon, in retaliation for the murder of 11 members of the Israeli Olympic team in Munich.

One source cautioned that the extent of agreement is still not certain and that Syria may intend the expanded Soviet use of its ports of Latakia and Tartus as a temporary measure, until such time as Russia and Egypt might come to a new understanding on precisely what the Russians may and may not do in Egyptian ports.

Within the last two weeks there were six Russian warships, eight supply and repair ships and three submarines in or anchored just outside Egyptian harbors.

However, analysis said that Cairo has told the Russians that while they may continue normal shore visits and bunkering rights, they must turn over naval repair and other facilities to Egypt, just as they had to vacate air bases and air-defense bases in the interior.

The Syrian Air Force is believed to have more than 100 older-model MiG-21s and about 50 high-altitude SAM-2 surface-to-air missiles.

Warsaw Sets Ties With Bonn Envoy Exchange Slated 'Shortly'

By John M. Goshko

BONN, Sept. 14 (UPI)—West Germany and Poland took a big step today toward burying the lingering animosities of the cold war by establishing diplomatic relations as of today.

This was announced by West German Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and his Polish opposite number, Stefan Olsowski, at the end of a two-day meeting here. They added that their two governments would exchange ambassadors "shortly."

The move marked fulfillment of a major goal in Chancellor Willy Brandt's drive to bring about a reconciliation with Germany's old enemies in Eastern Europe.

Of all the countries occupied by Nazi Germany, Poland suffered the greatest destruction and losses in its population and, until now, it has never had full diplomatic ties with the Bonn government that emerged in West Germany after World War II.

Mr. Olsowski's visit here marks the first time that a Polish foreign minister has ever been in West Germany.

Establishment of relations had been expected in June after the West German parliament's ratification of the Bonn-Warsaw treaty signed by Mr. Brandt in December, 1970. In the treaty, Bonn recognized the loss of some 40,000 square miles of former German territory absorbed into Poland after the war.

Spokesman Charles Bray cited a statement by President Idi Amin on Jews. Mr. Bray said the United States deplored an anti-Israel statement of Gen. Amin in a telegram to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.

The Uganda president said in the telegram that six million Jews were put to death by Germany because the Nazis knew that "the Israelis are not people who are working in the interests of the people of the world and that is why they burned the Israelis alive with gas in the soil of Germany."

Mr. Bray told reporters: "Any such description of the holocaust is deeply shocking and incomprehensible in any context, but particularly when it comes from a national leader."

He said that U.S. Ambassador Thomas Melady was being instructed to discuss the U.S. attitude toward Gen. Amin's telegram to the Uganda government.

Under Negotiation

Mr. Bray said the \$3-million loan agreement was under negotiation but that, under the present circumstances, the United States did not contemplate approving it.

In New York, a UN spokesman today acknowledged the receipt by Mr. Waldheim of the Amin message. At a briefing, the spokesman said: "It's not the policy of the secretary-general to comment on messages from heads of state. But it's perfectly clear the secretary-general condemns all forms of racial discrimination and genocide."

Meanwhile, in London, a British official told the House of Lords today that more than a dozen countries have responded favorably to Britain's appeal to accept some of the 50,000 Asians being expelled from Uganda.

Swedish Premier Olof Palme left Britain for Stockholm today after telling Prime Minister Edward Heath that his country would take up to 300 of the Asians, who must leave Uganda by Nov. 7. Mr. Palme told newsmen: "We have a slight unemployment problem in Sweden but ... we can take a limited number of refugees."

Sources in Kampala said the first flight in the airlift of Asians out of Uganda to Britain is expected to leave Saturday.

The apparent contradiction between increasing EEC tax-free allowances and later dropping them altogether is explained by the fear that the traffic might change from being a traveler's bonus to becoming a large-scale profit-making activity.

Economic and monetary union between EEC states demands that all fiscal frontiers be lowered and, eventually, vanish—at which point there can be no duty-free merchandise because there will be no duties within the community.

Switzerland's position as a non-EEC country virtually surrounded by community members has not yet been discussed. But there is speculation that some airline and package-tour operators could route their clients between Common Market states through Switzerland to give customers the benefit of tax-free drink and tobacco.

As a concession to what undoubtedly will be an unpopular measure, EEC experts also have proposed that recipients of parcels up to a value of \$50 or books and magazines worth \$25 posted from one Common Market country to another should not have to pay a tax when the gift arrives.

This exemption on printed matter, it was said today, is intended to improve cultural exchange between EEC members.



MOSCOW MEETING—Henry Kissinger, left, during talks with Leonid Brezhnev, second from right, at Kremlin. Associated Press.

Kissinger Satisfied After Moscow Visit

Significant' U.S.-Soviet Trade Gains

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI)—The United States and the Soviet Union announced today that they have made "significant" new progress on several troublesome issues and the White House said that a major trade agreement could be concluded

within a few weeks.

The joint announcement said

that as a result of Henry A.

Kissinger's three days of nego-

tiations in Moscow a Lend-Lease

settlement and a maritime agree-

ment also can be concluded

promptly. After the Moscow

talks, Mr. Kissinger said that he

was "very satisfied with the

results of the visit."

Mr. Kissinger met for 30

minutes tonight in London with

the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec

Douglas-Home.

Later he conferred at dinner

with Prime Minister Edward

Heath at Chequers, the latter's

official country residence.

The statement released simultaneously at the White House and in Moscow made no mention of Vietnam, but White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Vietnam was discussed.

Mr. Kissinger, who went from Moscow to London today for conference with British officials, is scheduled to go to Paris tomorrow for a meeting with President Georges Pompidou. It is expected that Mr. Kissinger will confer again with North Vietnamese

Poliburo member Le Duc Tho while there.

Mr. Ziegler announced that Mr. Kissinger would hold a news conference at the White House Saturday to give additional information on his talks. He is expected to return to Washington late tomorrow and report immediately to President Nixon and Secretary of State William P. Rogers.

While there was no official confirmation, some experts speculated that the optimistic statements on trade and other matters suggested at least some progress on Vietnam.

But other experts continued to believe that progress at Paris will be slow and that a negotiated settlement of cease-fire remains

uncertain. Mr. Tho returned to Paris from Hanoi Monday.

The joint statement said that Mr. Kissinger met with Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. It did not indicate that he saw any other prominent Soviet officials.

European Security

The statement said that "in the course of the discussion of major international issues" which Mr. Kissinger met with Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev and with Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko. It did not indicate that he saw any other prominent Soviet officials.

The Senate rejected several efforts to modify the language of the Jackson amendment to provide for future negotiations on the basis of "overall equality."

Before the vote on the "equality" amendment, the Senate turned down by 48 to 37 a substitute offered by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., calling for continued arms negotiations on a basis of "overall equality, parity and sufficiency, taking into account all relevant qualitative and quantitative factors."

This would have given weight in bargaining to U.S. technological superiority as well as Soviet superiority in megatonnage and numbers of missiles.

Before the final vote, the Senate adopted by voice vote an amendment by Sen. Alan Cranston, D. Calif., urging the President to seek early strategic arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union, China and other countries and at the same time to seek reductions in conventional armaments.

Also adopted by voice vote was an amendment by Sen. Edward W. Brooke, R. Mass., calling for preservation of U.S. policy "that neither the Soviet Union nor the United States should seek unilateral advantage by developing a first-strike potential."

The Senate earlier today voted 76 to 15 to shift off debate on a petition sponsored by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., and Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa. The margin was 15 votes more than the two-thirds vote required.

The closure vote ended a month-long impasse on the Jackson amendment, which was backed by the White House and sponsored by 44 other senators.

Foes of the Jackson amendment contend that the addition of such language would set preconditions for the talks on a permanent strategic arms reduction treaty that would be unacceptable to the Russians.

They also charged that the amendment was, in reality, a claim for permanent American superiority in strategic weapons, an edge which they said could wreck future negotiations.

During today's debate, Sen. Fulbright, Sen. Stuart Symington,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Tax-Free Benefits Will End For Travelers Inside EEC

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, Sept. 14 (UPI)—Tax concessions on spirits, tobacco and perfumes are to be abolished by the end of next year for travelers journeying between Common Market member states, which, by then, will include Britain, Ireland, Norway and Denmark.

This proposal today, put forward by the European Commission, reflects the Common Market nations' ambition to harmonize their tax and excise rates.

But it will be a severe blow to tourists and businessmen in most of Europe.

The rule will not apply to those traveling to or from non-EEC countries—the United States, for example, or Spain, Sweden or Austria. There still will be tax-free shops at every airport, but

the price of a cigarette allowance also was increased from 200 to 300.

The apparent contradiction between increasing EEC tax-free allowances and later dropping them altogether is explained by the fear that the traffic might change from being a traveler's bonus to becoming a large-scale profit-making activity.

Economic and monetary union between EEC states demands that all fiscal frontiers be lowered and, eventually, vanish—at which point there can be no duty-free merchandise because there will be no duties within the community.

Switzerland's position as a non-EEC country virtually surrounded by community members has not yet been discussed. But there is speculation that some airline and package-tour operators could route their clients between Common Market states through Switzerland to give customers the benefit of tax-free drink and tobacco.

As a concession to what undoubtedly will be an unpopular measure, EEC experts also have proposed that recipients of parcels up to a value of \$50 or books and magazines worth \$25 posted from one Common Market country to another should not have to pay a tax when the gift arrives.

This exemption on printed matter, it was said today, is intended to improve cultural exchange between EEC members.



United Press International
SOUVENIR SALES—Munich crowds pushing to buy Olympic flags yesterday at 50 marks (\$15.80) a flag. Did the very limited supply equal the very pressing demand?

GENEVA, Sept. 14 (AP)—Bar-

ring a new round of inflation, U.S. balance-of-payments problems are likely to end in the next few years, according to a report by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. At the same time, it says, the United States can relax in its efforts to push exports and slow down imports.

The prediction is made in a detailed GATT study analyzing trends in U.S. trade since 1953.

The study points to the "stream of [foreign] investment earnings" which has already become the mainstay of the positive balance on the current account and notes that "even the ascertainable balance of trade in manufactures between the United States and U.S.-owned firms has shown a large and growing surplus."

"Thus, unless a renewed inflation in the United States relative to other large trading countries cancels the positive effects which the [1971] currency realignment could be expected to have on merchandise trade, one could expect by the mid-1970s a gradual disappearance of the underlying overall balance-of-payments deficit which had proved intractable in the past 17 years."

In conclusion, the study says:

"It's already apparent that, given the foreseeable rapid growth of net investment income and of earnings on other services, it will become less and less necessary for the United States to run a surplus on visible trade account in order to achieve a surplus on current account."

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مكنا من الأصل

Missiles Included**Egyptians Said to Ask Britain To Sell £100 Million in Arms**

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—Egypt has asked Britain for arms worth more than £100 million and wants to sign a long-term contract for a vast range of military hardware, including missiles, the Daily Express newspaper reported today.

The Foreign Office said only that "Egypt has made inquiries about buying British weapons, and declined further comment."

The Express said the scale of the Egyptian request was far

bigger than British opponents of such a deal had suspected.

The paper reported that Britain had already decided not to sell any offensive weapons such as heavy tanks and Jaguar strike planes requested in the long Egyptian shopping list.

But it said the government was willing to supply "defensive" hardware—armored cars, light tanks, anti-tank weapons and anti-submarine systems.

Surface-to-Air Missiles

Britain's planners were also considering selling Rapier surface-to-air missiles to replace the SAM-3s withdrawn by the Soviets when they were ordered out of Egypt by President Anwar Sadat this summer.

The government is understood to be more than ready to expand its program of arms sales to Egypt, a program that has gone on quietly for several years, even when the Russians were pouring hardware into Egypt.

This consisted partly of spare parts for Centurion tanks bought from Britain before the Soviet Union took over as Egypt's armorer.

A major arms deal now would help restore British influence in the Middle East. That waited after the Anglo-French-Israeli Suez invasion of 1956 and has only recently shown signs of improving.

Officials here believe stronger British influence in Egypt, where Mr. Sadat recently muted hostility toward Israel, could help keep peace initiatives alive in the Middle East.

But Britain's efforts to mend its fences in the Arab world have sparked criticism in the United States. Israel's major military hardware supplier.

Egyptian military experts were at Britain's Farnborough Air Show earlier this month to look at this country's military planes.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Zayyat goes to London Sunday for a three-day visit and talks with Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who is known to be eager to move Britain into the big-power vacuum left in Egypt by the Russians' expulsion.

The Express noted: "Sadat appears to have plenty of cash—a sign that Libya is in on the act."

Habbash Treated

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Palestine guerrilla leader George Habbash is undergoing treatment in the Soviet Union, according to diplomatic sources.

U.K. Denies Inaction in Effort To Suppress Arab Terrorism

LONDON, Sept. 14 (AP).—The Foreign Office, stung by American and Israeli accusations of inaction, stressed today that Britain is ready to cooperate in the suppression of Arab terrorism.

A spokesman made the statement at a daily news conference after being asked to define Britain's response to a West German move for concerted European action on the subject.

"We are prepared to play our full part," the spokesman said. "We are as anxious as any other country to achieve the suppression of terrorism."

Britain has been under fire in the United States and Israel for what has been portrayed as an attitude of equivocation toward Arab terrorists. Only yesterday State Department sources branded as outrageous the way Britain and France voted in the United Nations Security Council on a resolution dealing with the Middle East crisis. The resolution, vetoed by the Americans, aimed to halt Israeli air raids against Syria and Lebanon without any reference to the provocation of the Munich massacre.

Proposal by Scheel

In the wake of the Munich tragedy, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of West Germany urged at present and future members of the European Common Market to coordinate their counter-terrorist policies and actions.

But Britain and other partners of West Germany referred the proposal to a committee. This has given rise to American and Israeli fears that the proposal

is being consigned to diplomatic oblivion.

The Foreign Office spokesman insisted, however, that Britain takes the problem seriously and urgently.

He noted that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has inscribed the issue on the agenda of the UN.

"But this need not preclude discussion, or action, by the 10 nations of West Europe," the spokesman said.

He pledged British backing for any effective moves that would end the menace of Arab terror squads in Europe and elsewhere.

Sir Alec Envoy Meets

Ambassador Michael Comay of Israel conferred with the Foreign Secretary, Sir Alec Douglas-Home, on the issues posed to the international community by Arab terror attacks like the one at Munich. He outlined how Israel considers the powers might approach the question. This was part of a general Israeli campaign to rouse world governments.

The United States, too, has urged Britain to display a greater sense of urgency toward the problem. As a result the British have lined up more strongly with the Americans in international talks to check and to punish states that harbor or support Arab piracy and hijacking.

British authorities, in private, are attributing the vigorous U.S. reaction to the Munich massacre to what they say is President Nixon's preoccupation with capturing the big Jewish vote.

The origin of hand grenades carried by the eight guerrillas is still under investigation.

Two Israeli youths were slain by bursts from automatic weapons when the terrorists invaded their Olympic Village residence before dawn Sept. 5 and took nine other male hostages in a vain attempt to force the release of 200 Palestinian commandos jailed in Israel.

The nine hostages and five of the guerrillas were killed that night in a gun battle with police at a suburban Munich air base where the Arabs and Israelis had been flown in helicopters to catch a flight out of the country.

Countering a West German magazine report, Justice officials reaffirmed that investigations have shown that the nine hostages were not victims of police bullets.

They said bullets removed from the bodies of the Israelis had iron cores, the type of ammunition used by the terrorists. Police sharpshooters who ambushed the terrorists used lead-core bullets and did not aim at the helicopters where the hostages were prisoners, the officials added.

The magazine Stern published pictures showing threads marking the paths of bullets fired from outside through the Plexiglass nose of one of the helicopters. The magazine contended that the threads proved that police sharpshooters in the airport tower fired directly at the aircraft.

Justice officials rejected this, saying the threads were strung up to mark what would have been the paths of bullets if they had been fired from the tower. They repeated that police did not aim at the helicopters because they wanted to avoid hitting the Israelis inside.

Police announced that the three surviving guerrillas will be represented by attorney Mondher Ben Ammar of Tunisia, who has arrived in Munich.

The three who face charges of murder and kidnapping are members of the Black September Palestinian group. Their trial is not expected before next year.

In a telegram read to about 50 Jews conducting a silent vigil outside the Soviet Consulate here, Mr. Sharp said yesterday that he would raise the issue in talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York later this month.

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Warsaw Sets Ties With W. Germany**Nations to Exchange Ambassadors Shortly**

(Continued from Page 11)

ed informally at the time of the 1970 treaty and resulted in large numbers of them being allowed to move to West Germany.

However, the flow all but stopped several months ago. This was believed due in part to Polish efforts to put pressure on Bonn for ratification of the treaty and in part to disagreements on precisely what persons are entitled to repatriation.

In the joint communiqué issued today by the two ministers, this issue was skirted by noting that "humanitarian problems" and the "passage of persons between the two countries" had been discussed and would be pursued further by representatives of Bonn and Warsaw.

Mr. Scheel also dodged questions about a report in the current issue of the German magazine Stern, saying that Bonn was not seeking repatriation of all persons of German ancestry but only of those with families in West Germany.

In addition, Poland had served Bonn with a number of demands that Warsaw indicated must be met before "full normalization." These range from demands that West German maps and history books be changed to reflect the postwar borders to a desire for greatly increased trade with Germany.

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Habbash Treated

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PRISONER ESCORT—Delegation leaving New York's Kennedy Airport Wednesday night for Hanoi, to escort three American prisoners of war back to the U.S. From left: Mrs. Gerald Gartley, mother of one of the prisoners; Olga Charles, wife of another prisoner; Cora Weiss, Richard Falk of Princeton University (partly hidden), the Rev. William Sloan Coffin Jr., the Yale University chaplain, and David Dellinger.

Saigon Units Storm 3 Bunkers In Push at Quang Tri Citadel

S A I G O N, Sept. 14 (UPI).—Backed by tanks, South Vietnamese marines today captured three well-protected bunkers from North Vietnamese troops in the Quang Tri Citadel, field reports said.

Government troops pushed back the Communists in other sections of the 19th-century fortification in crater-to-crater fighting.

American spokesman said 310 planes yesterday attacked targets around Hanoi and Haiphong in the third straight day of heavy bombing.

At Quang Tri about 50 screaming marines scrambled up the 20-foot-high stone and mud Citadel wall and captured the bunker complex in a mid-afternoon charge. Five tanks pounded the Communists positions as the marines pushed it.

Other marines inched forward in other sections of the Citadel, which the South Vietnamese soldiers had been told to capture by yesterday.

More Fighting Predicted

The marines reported controlling half the 80-acre stronghold but their commander predicted more heavy fighting.

Allied officers predicted the Citadel would be in government hands by early next week.

In the North, U.S. Navy and Air Force jets returned to the Kep railroad junction 40 miles northeast of Hanoi and knocked out rail lines, U.S. command spokesman said.

Phantom jets also knocked out two sections of a railroad bridge at Lang Lau, 37 miles north of Hanoi, and Navy planes for the third straight day attacked the highway and railroad bridge at

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is Assails House Report criticizing Fund-Handling

By Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (UPI).—H. Stans, the finance of President Nixon's campaign, yesterday a *confidential* House and Currency Committee that it is highly critical handling of campaign

scribed the report as "transparently political" of "deliberate false-representations and conclusions."

page preliminary staff the House committee, chaired by Rep. Wright D. Texas, charges that

river Joins ton Ticket a Moment

ANTONIO, Texas, Sept. 14.—A slip of the tongue yesterday momentarily gave Shriver in the campaign.

reception for South political leaders, he at California labor officials had told him early about their votes said, "We will carry it for Nixon and" he told the crowd, broke into laughter. Mr. quickly corrected his

Now Suing ien for Libel, ng \$5 Million

INGTON, Sept. 14 (AP).—At Nixon's chief fund source H. Stans, filed a libel suit today against P. O'Brien, campaign for Sen. George S. McGovern.

ction in U.S. District as the latest move in long war of words and stoking around the Juna tratic headquarters bungle-break-in. Yesterday, a campaign committee O'Brien for \$2.5 million, that he had abused the ness in filing a \$1-million against five men arrested break-in.

ins has been drawn into allied Watergate caper

Republican campaign jacked up in the bank of one of the five seized break-in. Mr. O'Brien's Democrats have been dinging away at the issue, but, Mr. Stans charged, "O'Brien falsely and" accused Mr. Stans' number of criminal acts the fact that Mr. O'Brien's accusations were false. net asks \$2 million in attorney damages and \$3 in punitive damages:

Won't Press ges on Ad to each Nixon

INGTON, Sept. 14.—The Justice Department announced yesterday that it does not press criminal under federal election against The New York publishing a two-page by a group advancing the impeachment of Nixon.

C. Sheehan, a spokesman's Justice Department's information Office, said a matter was referred to after a review we decide prosecution would not private."

Department officials to elaborate upon this

Thus the case, which first one against a news arise under the Cam election Act of 1971, ap will not provide a clear to guide publications, filing future advertising.

incident arose out of the on in The Times on of an advertisement en

Resolution to Impeach M. Nixon as President United States.

General Accounting Office, investigative arm of Convened a report on June 28, that The Times's publ of the ad was in "appalation" of the new elec

It referred the matter Justice Department to if criminal charges were brought.

GAO asserted that The failed to obtain and a statement from the National Committee eachment, saying that no for federal office had an expenditure for

Ahead, 63-29%.

YORK, Sept. 14 (AP).—Nixon leads Sen. McGovern in the latest arts survey by 63 to 29. Last month Mr. Nixon 7-to-34 percent lead.

More Talks Planned

By Korean Red Cross

SEOUL, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—North and South Korean Red Cross officials negotiating for the return of millions of Korean families today scheduled two more rounds of talks.

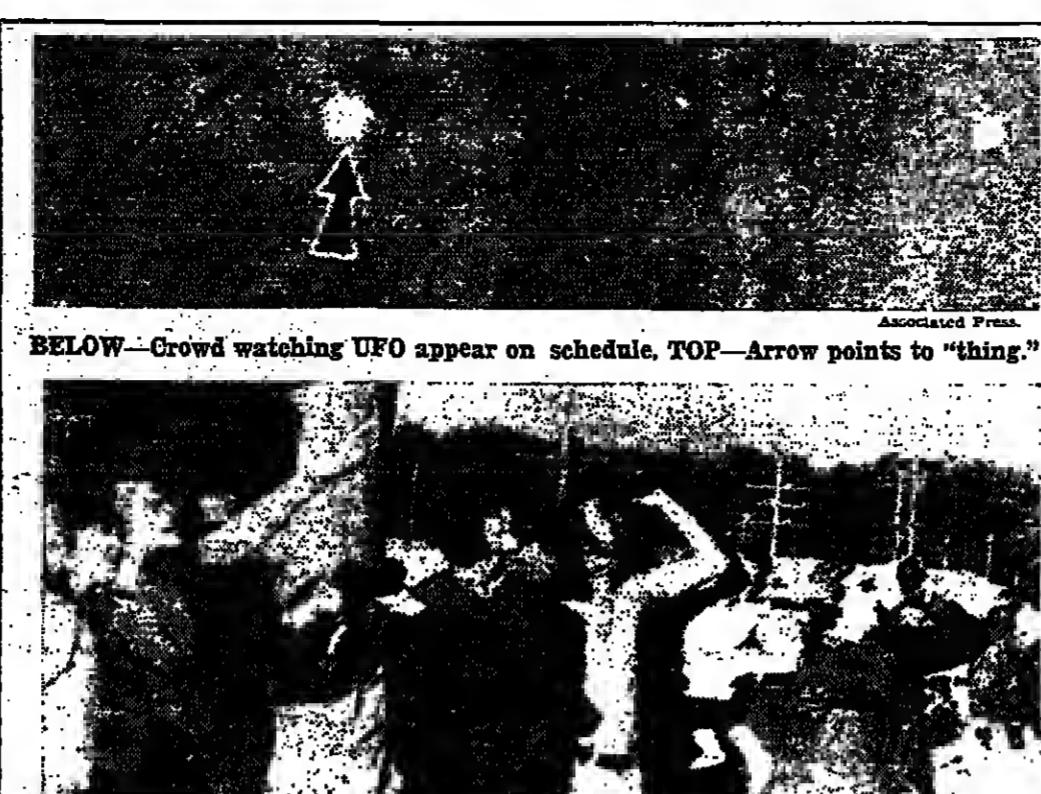
A South Korean Red Cross spokesman said that the third round would be held in the northern capital, Pyongyang, on Oct. 24 and the fourth round here on Nov. 22.

THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS, ALL IN ONE SHOP

HELENE DALE

7 Rue Scribe, Paris-9e. Phone: 073-92-60.

X-FREE PRICES — DISCOUNT ON THE SPOT



Below—Crowd watching UFO appear on schedule. TOP—Arrow points to "thing."

'Flying Saucer' on Schedule in Australia

SYDNEY, Sept. 14 (AP).—The mysterious "flying saucer" of Taree was seen today by some Sydney newsmen and a couple of hundred other people and it was photographed as a tiny silver dot in the sky.

Right at 7:10 a.m. little more than an hour after sunrise, the "unidentified flying object" has been appearing for the last two or three weeks and it was on schedule today for watchers with their binoculars, telescopes and cameras.

The main watching spot was a telegraph linesmen's depot at Taree, a town of 11,000 people, 200 miles north of Sydney.

The object has been called the planet Venus, a spaceship, a weather balloon, a reflection of a piece of space garbage and a communications satellite. Ap-

parently, it can be seen only from the ground at Taree for two or three hours in the morning. People who have been up in planes at the right time have failed to see it.

Shaped Like Cigar

Sydney Sun reporter John Blair, who went to Taree for this morning's show, wrote: "Someone yelled, 'There she is!' It appeared as a tiny, shimmering dot in the heavens with no discernible shape to the naked eye. Through binoculars, however, the object had a distinct cigar shape. I looked like a red and silver bubble."

He added: "Parents pointed out the glittering dot to the sky to their children. Many were still in dressing gowns, pajamas and slippers." And in Gippsland, 600 miles

south of Taree, people say they are seeing a strange blue and silver red-rimmed object in the early-morning sky. It is said to scare local people and terrify animals as it hovers, and then shoots away at great speed as dawn approaches.

Flight Lt. John O'Brien, of the Royal Australian Air Force, investigated the Gippsland object for three days and then classified it as inexplicable.

An Air Force spokesman yesterday ruled out the possibility that the Taree object was a weather balloon or an earth satellite. Dr. Harley Wood, a government astronomer, said he could not explain the mystery.

"If the object keeps appearing and no explanation for it is forthcoming, I will investigate it fully," he said.

The two men were speaking at local party conventions that had just nominated them, by acclamation, as candidates for the 264-seat House of Commons. Mr. Stanfield from Halifax and Mr. Trudeau from Mount Royal, an affluent suburb of Montreal.

Although both of them plan from now on to follow vigorous schedules of cross-country campaigning on behalf of their party candidates, each leader will be on the ballot in only the district he was nominated.

As a campaign theme, Mr. Trudeau can emphasize an asset that even his adversaries concede—the colorful and interesting prime minister, 52, has "put the country on the map."

The opposition campaign, according to its strategists, will be based on economic issues and the question of public confidence in what Mr. Stanfield refers to as "an arrogant, elitist executive."

Instead, mathematical computations and computer projections were made to compensate for the lack of hard experimental data.

Later experiments at the National Reactor Test Station in Idaho in 1970 suggested that the theoretical work was inadequate and the AEC in 1971 issued temporary orders to lower maximum operating temperatures on reactors and to intensify inspections of water and steam piping at the plants.

In addition, the AEC scheduled what it hoped would be a two-month hearing into the problem. That hearing, however, has been adjourned temporarily, already has taken 100 days during eight months and has produced almost 20,000 pages of testimony.

It also uncovered a good deal of dissent within the AEC about the adequacy of the reactor safety program.

The decree restated the obligation of celibacy for "candidates to the priesthood and for unmarried candidates to the diaconate."

It also confirmed that "a married deacon who has lost his wife cannot enter a new marriage."

The two decrees will come into effect on Jan. 1.

Views Considered

The ban against women in the ministry was a setback to many elements in the church that had called for a role for women among church "ministers."

Pop Paul said that he made the decision after "having taken into account the views" of bishops around the world. However, he has not implemented a recommendation by the 1971 Synod of Bishops, which urged the Vatican to set up a special commission to seek ways to enhance the role of women in the church and society at large for the sake of justice.

The Vatican says that the commission is still in the planning stage.

The papal decree radically revised the "minor and major orders," the traditional stages by which candidates are prepared for priesthood.

Saying that he was removing "what is obsolete," the Pontiff dropped the orders of porter, exorcist and subdeacon.

He retained two, those of lector and acolyte, and called them "ministries" rather than "minor orders," to indicate that they were being extended also to laymen who did not intend to become members of the clergy as deacons or priests. He also abolished the tonsure—the custom of shaving the crown of the head—for lectors and acolytes.

Lay lectors were given the functions of reading the Bible—except for the gospel—and directing singing during mass. Acolytes are to assist priests at the altar and to distribute communion when priests and deacons are not available in sufficient numbers.

In recent years, many bishops have allowed nuns to give communion when there were no priests. In the 1971 synod, Latin American bishops said that there were so few priests in their countries that in some areas nuns

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Page 4—Friday, September 15, 1972 *

Kissinger's Odyssey

In the opening lines of the "Odyssey," Homer applies to his hero an epithet that has troubled translators, "Polytropos." Did it mean "much-wandering," or "of many wiles"? Either would have fitted Odysseus; both can apply to his 20th century successor, Henry A. Kissinger. Not that one would charge the good doctor with being an especially guileful negotiator (although it is permissible to hope he is a good one); but his voyages have been cloaked in many intentional confusions, such as the wily Ithacan used to escape the Cyclops. For example, when Dr. Kissinger went to Moscow, all attention was fastened on Vietnam and European security. Now the world is presented with the prospect of a really massive trade deal between the Soviet Union and the United States.

To be sure, Dr. Kissinger was accompanied to Moscow by Under Secretary of Commerce James T. Lynn, and it is not clear which of the Americans played the most important part in the trade discussions, or whether they were linked to those other subjects of discussion in which Dr. Kissinger is, by definition, expert. But, in any case, the expansion of Soviet-American trade is a positive good in itself.

There are those, of course, who will disagree. Sen. McGovern has made much of the charges that the wheat deal with Moscow profited big companies rather than small farmers. Sen. Ribicoff has been demanding that no trade or tariff concessions be made

to Russia so long as the Soviet government retains its education tax on would-be emigrants. Neither of these peripheral difficulties can be lightly dismissed—but they are peripherals.

The arguments for wider trade between the United States and the Communist powers, the Soviet Union and China, are many. There is the purely pocketbook one: The United States has a large, if happily diminishing, deficit in its balance of trade. It can supply goods that the Communist powers need. Both stand to benefit, materially. Then there is the matter of mutual trade as a road to mutual understanding. The old argument that one should not build up a potential enemy is hardly applicable now: The Soviet Union and China, each in its own way, has built up its own military strength. Both have been open to discussions of political and strategic differences that have already diminished the danger of war and that can only be advanced by good commercial relationships.

So, to whatever extent the much-wandering Dr. Kissinger, man of many wiles, has contributed to the present atmosphere of confidence about trade associations with the Soviet Union, he is to be congratulated, and the one who sent him forth, President Nixon, wins major points for ingenuity and perseverance in pursuing his diplomatic goals. The Kissinger odyssey may not be as epic as that of Odysseus, but it is certainly historic.

'Military Action to End the War'

Reading the other day that American planes had "smashed" the Paul Doumer Bridge in Hanoi, a structure repeatedly attacked in 1965-68 and again last May 10-11, we were led to go through this newspaper's files, marked "Vietnam: North Bombing," of the last four months. In covering the period since President Nixon announced on May 8 that he had undertaken "decisive military action to end the war," we intended to review the record of the bombing as American officials in Saigon had reported it to the press.

That record reveals that American planes have conducted several thousand sorties over North Vietnam; dropped some hundreds of thousands of tons of "ordnance"; lost nearly 90 planes and almost 100 airmen; and killed—accidentally, to be sure—an uncounted number of North Vietnamese.

* * *

All this is well enough known. What may be less well known is the record's showing of how extraordinarily resourceful and imaginative the American strategic planners have been in their quest for appropriate targets—no easy matter when you consider that North Vietnam is a small peasant country with, presumably, a finite number of things that could be destroyed. (In 1964, the joint chiefs could certify only 94 targets of which almost all had been struck by 1968.) There are many news stories reporting second and third attacks on targets previously "destroyed" and subsequently repaired, so the number of raids is not a valid measurement of the number of targets available. Even so, an astonishing number of briefings tell of targets hit for the first time.

For instance, according to the U.S. command, in four months American air power has effectively hit "rail lines, storage sites, training facilities, power stations, anti-aircraft guns, petroleum depots, staging areas, warehouses, railroad yards, trucks, bridges, repair depots, port facilities, supply caches, training complexes, shipyards, buildings, structures, missile locations, radar stations, troop concentrations, reinforcements moving south, trans-shipment plants, pipelines, tunnels, piers, cranes, underground supplies, rolling stock, communications facilities,

supply lines, military bases, military barracks, military areas, military concentrations and military installations." There have apparently been a truly impressive number of "secondary explosions."

And yet after doing all this, the Air Force could announce this week that it had just struck for the first time four new targets: "The Hanoi Barracks East, The Hanoi Barracks Gia Thuong, the Truong Hop military barracks and the Ngoc Trach military installations." Given the scale of the bombing and the size of North Vietnam and the obvious upper limits on the number of targets worth attacking, the finding of four brand new ones at this late stage has got to be one of the most awesome American achievements of the war.

Determined—who wouldn't be?—to show that its exertions had produced results, the Air Force declared the other day that the Paul Doumer Bridge is "psychologically the most important bridge in North Vietnam." No doubt it is the most important—at least to the Air Force. The Air Force added that "all traffic from the Chinese border to the Demilitarized Zone comes across the bridge." This, of course, is absurd. By pontoons, ferries, shallow-draft barges, trucks traveling at night, pipelines, airlifts, bicycles, beasts of burden and human backs, supplies more than adequate so far to Hanoi's kind of protracted war continue to get through.

* * *

In short, the official record of the bombing demonstrates that measured against the objective set for it and for the mining of the harbors—"Decisive military action to end the war" was the way the President put it—this latest attempt at a quick fix for Vietnam has, quite simply, failed. Surely it has done great damage to the physical plant and social fabric of North Vietnam. But it has not so far forced Hanoi either to stop fighting or to alter the goals or terms or methods of its negotiation: It has not ended the war. On the basis of the performance to date, in fact, Mr. Nixon's aerial strike of May 8 might better be described as another indecisive military action to prolong the war.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Viet Cong Peace Plan

The real question, which is essentially political, deals with the type of relations to be established between Washington and Saigon. In the omission of the former (Viet Cong) demand of an "immediate" resignation of Mr. Thieu intended to facilitate Mr. Nixon's task by relieving him of an early choice between two options: dumping his protégé or continuing his support of the Saigon regime? In permitting the asking of such a question, the Viet Cong has created a fuzzy area propitious to easy slips and to the continuation of private discussions. In so doing, the Viet Cong is taking American realities into account just as it is taking Vietnamese realities into account.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 15, 1897

PARIS—The King of Siam's visit to Paris is a good move. It is also well timed. In spite of "official" denials, incidents in which the Siamese and the French were opposed have been too frequent of late. It was rapidly becoming imperative that the strain on the relations between the two countries should be relieved, that conflicting interests should be reconciled and a friendly understanding arrived at, once and for all.

Fifty Years Ago

September 15, 1922

MUNICH—Even though the tourist season is almost over, Munich is crowded with visitors from all parts of Germany and the world. They are there for the last performances of the Passion Play at Obersammergau which closes on September 25. All seats for the remaining performances have been sold. The prices are very high, especially for foreigners. In some cases twelve times higher than for Germans; the Munich Opera is a good example of this.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

الجامعة



Letter From Warsaw: Pleasing the Public

By Robert G. Kaiser

WARSAW.—This summer, bright red Coca-Cola delivery trucks began to ply the streets of Warsaw, delivering their sugary brew to almost every café and restaurant in the city. Realistically, this may be bigger news for Polish dentists than anyone else, but symbolically, it is a sign of the times in Poland. A few years ago the Polish government told its people not to complain about the shortage of coffee, because coffee was an unnecessary luxury; now there is more than enough coffee, including Nescafé and Coke besides. And the government has stopped lecturing the public.

Communist Poland has a government that is trying to please the populace—trying hard, because it fears the consequences of failure. It is starting to bear Polish officials discuss the "revolt" of December, 1970. They talk about it as though the country was on the verge of a general uprising. Poles discuss the workers' "leverage" in the political process like Western politicians.

The ultimate consequences of this new attitude remain problematic. The Poles themselves are steeped in skepticism. They seem to be infected almost universally with what might be called "the Gomulka reservation." Wladyslaw Gomulka came to power in 1956 as a popular figure, squandered his popularity and was removed in disgrace in 1970. He has been replaced by a new popular figure, Edward Gierek. Will Gierek follow the same path?

Enjoying the Changes

Skeptical or not, the Poles are enjoying many changes that Gierek has instituted. One of the most dramatic of these was vastly freer access to passports and hard currency for foreign travel. Since Jan. 1, Poles have been entitled to \$100 and a passport (which costs them the equivalent of a month's—or more)—pay for one trip abroad every three years.

One can hear a story in Warsaw that the Soviet Union was upset by this liberalization. According to the story, the Russians asked Gierek, "What's the matter, do you have too much hard currency?" In any case, the new regulations will allow hundreds of thousands of Poles to see the world—provided the governments of those Western democracies will give them a visa.

At the moment, West European governments and the United States seem to be giving would-be Polish travellers a hard time. Numerous Poles complain that the Western countries aren't living up to their own propaganda, and some Western diplomats in Warsaw privately confirm that this is true.

One young Pole complained that in Europe, Spain and Greece, "the reactionary countries," give visas without question, while France, Britain and Italy will hold them up or refuse them. "A friend of mine missed his vacation waiting for a British visa," he reported, "even though he applied more than two months in advance."

Chopin's "Funeral March" used to be played at almost every Polish funeral, but that fashion has changed. A young singer and cabaret performer named Maciek Zembaty changed it single-handedly.

Zembaty wrote black-humorous lyrics to the Chopin music for the annual Polish song festival last year. Chopin is a sacred figure in Polish history, and his funeral march is a sacred piece, a kind of musical symbol of Polish death. So it took some courage to make fun of it, as Zembaty did mercilessly in his song.

Its words, one is asked to imagine, are the thoughts of the corpse as it is carried in its coffin to the grave. The body chants, in rhymed couplets in step with Chopin's somber rhythms, that he is terribly uncomfortable in his coffin, though he can feel that his beloved relatives are having a hard time carrying it, and he can imagine the colds they will all catch from the rain he hears patterning on the lid of his box.

The humor, if that's what it is, lies in the shock value for Poles,

who found themselves giggling at music that once evoked only funerals. There was some dispute at the song festival before he was allowed to sing it, and since then he has received literally thousands of letters from Poles—about half angrily denouncing his sacrifice, and half endorsing it.

Zembaty has not recorded the song, but a black market record (there are many here) was made from an illicit recording, and it became a national hit.

For or con, many Poles have found that they can not request Chopin's "Funeral March" for Aunt Barbara's funeral. When people hear it now—especially young people—they think of Zembaty singing in the coffin, and burst out laughing.

If much is new in Poland, much

houses, just finished or under construction.

But the program has not been accompanied by sufficient improvements in the building materials industry. So while it may increase a Pole's chances of living in his own house, it also contributes to one of the enduring plagues of Polish society—corruption.

A young Pole who hopes to

build a house, and who has made it a point of honor to avoid the payoffs and tips that so often

grease Polish economic life, admits ruefully that this time he'll have to submit to the system.

"It's the only way," he said, "to get the building materials."

"And getting the materials will be the hardest part of getting the house built."

A graduate student implied that suffragettes had taken the steam

student movement.

"The worst thing that happened to us was a vote. Before we

let us fight, but we

we vote." We at Princeton

we could speak for

people. But now

One sign of the

interests emerged in

youngsters in the

of higher education

Princetonians are

ed by students at

community colleges.

"The Princeton kid

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County Community

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Douglas, the son of Rutgers, said: "If you finger on the

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Prickett bomber pilot

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Obituaries

William Boyd, Made Career Playing Hopalong Cassidy



William Boyd as Hopalong Cassidy.

TH LAGUNA BEACH, Sept. 14.—William Boyd, 78, portrayed Hopalong Cassidy, the silver-haired, paragon virtue in 22 motion and television films, died yesterday in a hospital where he had been since June.

His spokesman said yesterday that he died from a complication of Parkinson's disease, progressive heart failure. He suffered in recent years.

Ageless Hoppy, Mr. Boyd, horse, Topper, across the to the hearts, minds and dreams of America's.

On the screen, he never drank, swore or made women. He always tried to be a rustic rather than a man and he always let the raw first when a show was as inevitable.

Boyd made his last Hoppy 1953, then faded into movies, having made millions from television and ads. He retired to his Palm Desert with his wife, Mrs. Boyd.

He refused interviews in recent years, but the man people know as Hopalong Cassidy, his prospective interview, "I'd be shocked at the fact I don't want to tamper in memories."

He was in 1969 shortly after underwent surgery for a tumor in his neck.

He was the responsibility of being a hero affected him. He felt it was his duty to set the moral fiber of youth. The Hopalong conduct espoused loyalty, ambition, kindness, manliness, patriotism, cleanliness, thrift.

Rejected Offer

He turned down a lucrative offer to endorse a brand of bubble gum he disapproved of.

He insisted on his prices and good quality of manufactured goods bearing his name.

"You've got kids looking out," he often said, "when got parents saying what a wonderful guy Hoppy is, what do you do? You've got a wonderful guy."

In Hendrysburg, Ohio, the farm laborer, young Boyd, cool after the sixth grade to work. "As a kid I worked hard and had so little time I couldn't wait to grow up."

He went to Hollywood in 1915, how things were on the set. His first job was as a film, which provided him an introduction to a Boston whom he married. They worked 18 months later.

Several hit parts, the attention of Cecil B. De Mille, who liked his wavy hair—Mr. Boyd was perfectly gray at 19—and his clothes. De Mille put him a \$20-a-week contract, in such films as "The Last Man," "King of Kings," "Two Arabian Nights," he something of a romantic the twenties.

Success went to his head, it with abandon, gambled, bought a Beverly Hills

home.

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He went to Hollywood in 1915, how things were on the set. His first job was as a film, which provided him an introduction to a Boston whom he married. They worked 18 months later.

Several hit parts, the attention of Cecil B. De Mille, who liked his wavy hair—Mr. Boyd was perfectly gray at 19—and his clothes. De Mille put him a \$20-a-week contract, in such films as "The Last Man," "King of Kings," "Two Arabian Nights," he something of a romantic the twenties.

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FASHION

When the Price Doesn't Count

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Sept. 14 (IHT).—The only luxury left in fashion is fur. So it is little wonder that Dior has been invited to send its fur collection to the United States for the first time in the history of the house. The Dior collection, brought over by the American furriers, will be shown on Sept. 19 at a gala at the French Embassy in Washington and Sept. 21 at the French Consulate in New York.

Furs, once only a sideline in a couture collection, have now stolen the show. They have the kind of prestige and the rich image that couture once offered. Designer Frederic Castet, who has been with Dior for 20 years and in charge of furs for the last five, has helped considerably to crystallize that expensive, glamorous look.

Leaving so-called fun furs aside, Mr. Castet has concentrated on luxury furs "because," he said, "women want them." They tell me they can buy ready-to-wear dresses, but for furs they don't mind paying the price and getting the best."

Husbands, it seems, agree. For one thing, men are always flattered to enter a restaurant with an expensive looking woman on their arm. It is all part of their standing. Men are also easily convinced by smart saleswomen that fur coats are a good investment.

"Economical"

True enough, a fur coat lasts longer than a cloth one but it certainly does not last a lifetime. Besides, with the changes in fashion, it needs altering every year or so, and that runs into money. Finally, a woman who buys a fur coat soon finds herself wanting a second, then a third—so the economy angle sounds great but few people save money by buying furs. The truth about furs is that, like diamonds, they are a girl's best friend, and the more expensive, the better.

Mexican Film Festival

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 14 (AP).—More than 30 films from 13 countries have been entered in the 4th Guadalajara International Film festival for short subjects to be held Nov. 18 to 25, organizers of the event said yesterday.

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Norman Abramson (Pres.)
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From Revillon: Fox, mink.



From Dior: Beaver coats for the races.

Fox looks nice, but let's not kid ourselves, you can't beat sable.

Anyway, Mr. Castet hits the luxury look hard through several angles. Just mink is not enough so he keeps experimenting with new colors.

The new ones include green, bronze, paprika and pastel pink. He also keeps launching new combinations of both pelts and colors. Another extravagance is his layered fur look which he also blends very well with suede.

The most fabulous Dior coat this season is made of sable patchwork with sable trimmings. For kicks, Mr. Castet made a coat for the races—with two white horse's heads on the back of a black beaver coat and vice versa.

At Revillon, which stands for the Establishment, Fernando Sanchez agrees. A designer who combines a sense of luxury with a modern touch, Mr. Sanchez made a rack full of floor length fur coats which look voluptuously expensive. One is a full-length chinchilla with a bias skirt and black fur collar and sleeves. Another is blond sable worked in a herringbone pattern

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Soviet archaeologists have reported the discovery of the remains of a 5,000-year-old town with a potential population of 20,000, described as the largest Stone Age settlement yet excavated in Eastern Europe.

The huge prehistoric town, covering an area of 700 acres with about 1,500 well-built houses, is considered significant in shedding new light on the civilization of tribes of the so-called Tripolye culture that inhabited the present

Ukraine around the third millennium before the Christian era. Details of the excavation, which has been under way this summer 115 miles south of Kiev, were disclosed by N. M. Shmagli, a Kiev archaeologist, in an interview with the Ukrainian daily *Pravda Ukrayiny*. Copies of the newspaper's Friday edition, with the interview, have reached Moscow.

Dr. Shmagli, a specialist on the Tripolye culture who led the digging operations, said he and his associates had been impressed by the regular layout of the un-

named town, which had been built in a concentric pattern receding by radially oriented streets.

Preliminary findings, according to the archaeologist, suggest that some of the adobe houses in the town were two-story dwellings. The excavation party found remains of ceiling-like floor partitions that had collapsed on tools and other artifacts on the lower story.

The discovery of Tripolye urban culture appears to fit in with the theory that a shift from hunting and food gathering to agriculture in the late Stone Age soon led to an urban revolution as primitive tribesmen moved into towns to become mankind's first urbanites.

The Tripolye culture, named for a town on the Dnipro River where the first artifacts were identified in 1898, has long been

associated with settlements, but the unnamed town now being excavated in the Ukraine appears to be the largest yet found in this part of Europe.

The work has been conducted

by a team from the Institute of Archaeology of Kiev on a plateau-like elevation within a bend of the small Talyanka River, near the village of Matanivskoye. The village lies a few miles south of the Ukrainian rail town of Talyan.

Hilltop locations, utilizing the protection of natural barriers such as river valleys and steep plateau slopes, have been typical of Tripolye settlements.

Dr. Shmagli said a high level of civilization was suggested by the finding of pottery of well-fired clay with distinctive black spiral decorations characteristic of the Tripolye people.

PARIS MOVIES

'Jeremiah Johnson': Soul-Searc

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Sept. 14 (IHT).—Robert Redford is the latest proponent of rugged individualism on the American screen. In "The Candidate," he was an idealistic loner at odds with party politics. In "Jeremiah Johnson," the Sydney Pollack film (now at the Vendôme, the Ermitage and the Studio Saint-Séverin in English—it was seen at the Cannes Festival, IHT, May 10) he is so disgusted with "civilization" that he makes for the open wilds. Though perhaps an allegory on contemporary pressures, it takes place about the time of the Martin Van Buren administration.

Jeremiah's rejection of the Establishment leads him to the snowy Utah mountain tops where he camps as a hermit trapper, befriending Indians and marrying a squaw. She is slain by a savage tribe while he is off hunting. After this and other adventures, including an encounter with a white woman, widowed by another Indian onslaught and his temporary adoption of her mate, son Jeremiah remembers the well-worn platitude that no man is an island and decides to try "civilization" again. All this is recounted very slowly in an over-long dramatization wading in theatrical dress and often discernible purpose. Though Redford, the most genial of the younger Hollywood leading men, is pleasant company, this saga of soul-searching tends to grow monotonous.

The photography of white-capped peaks against the hine skies is magnificent and the script is well-intended, though a somehow tongue-tied. The "documentary" footage is so good that it might have been more sagacious to have eliminated most of Jeremiah's jeremiads and produced something like "Grass," "Chang" or the Robert Flaherty nature studies.



Robert Redford plays J in "Jer Johnson."

"Grass," "Chang" or the Robert Flaherty nature studies.

Everything is being exposed as a racket in the movies these days. Politics, in case you are not aware of it, is a racket. Religion—via "Elmer Gantry" and "La Religieuse"—is a racket. Marriage is a racket and children are a racket according to recent celluloid revelations. Now comes the startling information that the sunflower state, long believed to be as pure as corn, is as full of sin as a fancy woman in New York News.

These alarming tidings are brought by "Prime Cut," a racket in the Normandie, the Bierritz A, the Boule elsewhere, too, so you would say. Most of the France underworld, I can be traced back to inspiration and are in and awkward 1 Franco-Public Enemy "Little Caesars," "Scal in Pigalle" or Marcellin "La Course du Lié vers les Champs." I caution you that it is and feeble effort. It the Normandie, the Bierritz A, the Boule

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Foreign Pressure Mounts

Japan Revaluation Called Inevitable

By Fowler W. Martin
PARIS, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—A revaluation of the yen is inevitable, Shigeo Horie, former head of Bank of Tokyo Ltd., said.

old a Japanese press quoted upon his return from a Europe that, judging from foreign pressure for a valuation, it is obvious that revaluation is necessary. The likely time for such a move is next spring, after the presidential election and elections in Europe, he said.

Japan's Payments Surplus Dens During Last Month

Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—Japan's balance-of-payments of \$568 million in August, a \$402-million net inflow, but down sharply from \$1 billion surplus the month in which the is floated, provisional figures released today by the Finance showed.

ing movements of short-capital, which distorted the earlier overall total, Japan's net surplus narrowed to billion last month from \$561 in August, 1971. The attributed this decline to a trade surplus and to an in the flow of long-term capital, which is currently leaving in substantial quan-

increase in the overall balance in August, com- with July was attributed sharp drop in payments foriles, which more than offset line in the trade surplus primarily by a surge in. These two developments both linked to the end of a-month Japanese seamen's in July.

ust imports rose 37 percent a year earlier to a record billion. Exports also show- sable gain, totaling \$3.37 up 16 percent from August. This left a trade surplus \$1 million, down from both 1-million surplus in July an \$861-million net inflow earlier.

Adjusted Basis

BP said that in view of the depressed results, the board thought it advisable to cut the interim dividend to 5 pence from the previous 5.57 pence.

The company said net sales proceeds for the first half ended June 30 were £1.07 billion compared with £1.06 billion a year earlier.

Sales of crude oil were 5.8 million metric tons, up from 5.6 million tons, while natural gas sales were 24.2-billion cubic feet compared with 28.7 billion cubic feet in the first half of 1971.

Sales of products including chemicals totaled 56.3 million tons compared with 52.1 million tons.

OECD Experts Try to Coordinate Payments Aims

Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—Monetary experts of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) today discussed ways for major industrialized countries to arrive at "compatible aims" when dealing with balance-of-payments adjustments.

Bundeskredit vice-president Otto Emminger, who presides over the OECD's Working Party Three, described the discussions as "absent but very important."

"Without compatible aims, it will be difficult to arrive at a reasonable world adjustment process... it will be difficult to prevent cyclical and temporary distortions," he told newsmen.

The talks, to be continued tomorrow, are designed to ensure that action taken by individual nations is compatible with a general adjustment.

Contrary to expectations, there was no discussion of Japan's payments surpluses, which are often described by experts as being one of the major factors in the current disequilibrium.

One Japanese source said his country had no intention of submitting new plans to reduce its surplus unless the question were raised by other members.

Last week, Yuzuru Komatsu, head of the Ministry for International Trade and Industry, said Japan planned to reduce its current account surplus to 1 percent of the country's gross product by 1976. Reports from Tokyo suggested that the plan would be submitted to the current OECD meeting.

Dresdner Bank

plies to Open

Office in Moscow

ANKFURT, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Dresdner Bank of West Germany has applied to open an office in Moscow. It will be the first Western bank represented in the Soviet

initiations could result in the in Moscow belonging to a group comprising Bayerische Isenbank and Wechsel-Bank, Dresdner Bank, Algemene Bank Nederland and Banque de Brux-

tar. Dresdner Bank is the German bank to have made application, but similar moves are contemplated by other German banks with banking interests here seeing Deutsche Bank's next applicant.

Dresdner Bank played a leading role in negotiating the financing of complex major deals, the sale of Mannesmann steel to the Russians in exchange for West German agreements to Soviet natural gas. Dresdner Bank believes that an office in Moscow would be useful, not in improving bank contacts with East European banks, but in acting as an intermediary for the growing number of business deals between East and

One Dollar

London (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interest rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

Sept. 14, 1972	Today	Previous
St. E. (par. 1)	3.475	3.470
Belg. (A)	4.56-55	4.555-55
Belg. (B)	4.56-55	4.555-55
Denmark	4.125-51	4.125-51
Denmark	4.250-50	4.250-50
France	28.70-81	28.81-83
Fr. Fr. (A)	4.34-45	4.355-47
Fr. Fr. (B)	5.0015-25	5.00075
Germany	4.125-55	4.125-55
Great Britain	4.29	4.29
Italy	51.00-10	50.00-15
Freight	22.02-05	22.02-05
Sw. Krona	4.725-80	4.725-80
Sw. Krona	2.725-50	2.725-50
Yen	361.10	361.10

4% Free by Commercial

Swiss Trade Deficit

Hits Record in Month

BERNE, Sept. 14 (Reuters).—Switzerland's trade deficit rose to a record 764 million francs in August, an increase of 49.1 percent, or 262 million francs on the same 1971 month, the Federal Customs office said today.

While exports rose 11.2 percent to 1.8 billion francs, imports showed an even stronger increase of 20.5 percent to 2.5 billion francs, it said.

In the first eight months this year, the trade deficit rose by 2.1 percent, the office said.

Dollar Reflow Said to Cut The U.S. Payments Deficit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—A return of short-term funds from abroad has been eliminating nearly all of the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit lately, a private expert says.

The favorable impact has been "dramatic" since the Federal Reserve Board started limited dealings in foreign currencies, Edward M. Bernstein told a congressional joint economic subcommittee hearing yesterday.

Mr. Bernstein, a Washington-based consultant, said that from mid-July through early September it appears that the "backflow" of short-term capital has been enough to "about offset" the basic U.S. balance-of-payments deficit. The basic balance reflects trade and other current account transactions, as well as private long-term capital movements.

Down to \$19 Billion

Separately, the Commerce Department said that in the quarter ended June 30, this basic deficit shrank to a seasonally adjusted \$1.93 billion from \$3.58 billion in the March quarter.

Only "sketchy" information on the current quarter is available, a department official cautioned, so it is not clear whether the United States might now be running a surplus in its basic balance. But there has been a "favorable trend in the payments picture" during the past month or so, he said.

Although its usefulness is reduced by the time lag in compiling it, the basic deficit is deemed by many analysts to be the best guide to the underlying trend in U.S. international payments. However, some of the capital movements classed as long-term probably actually involve short-term speculative flows, a Commerce Department expert noted.

Despite the improvement sparked by the Federal Reserve's spending \$31.5 million of foreign currencies to buy dollars on the market, it will take two or three years before there is enough fundamental improvement to permit a new monetary system to start operating, Mr. Bernstein testified.

King Throws His Support To Global Resources Rebels

By Robert J. Cole

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—A former conductor of the St. Louis Symphony who has been waging a fight to project his investment in an offshoot of the once-powerful IOS mutual-fund complex got strong new support here this week.

John M. King, the Denver oilman and former board chairman of the King Resources Co., disclosed in a news conference yesterday that he had reached an "agreement in principle" to help the conductor, Edouard Van Remoortel.

King Resources, now in bankruptcy proceedings along with Mr. King, whose business affairs are in personal reorganization, owns about 14 million acres together with Global while Global on its own holds about 10 million acres of that. King Resources, however, has a one-eighth royalty interest in the Global holdings. Neither can operate the properties without the other, Mr. King said.

The conductor has formed a "Save Global shareholders committee" to organize dissidents fighting present management.

Robert L. Vesco, chairman of International Controls Corp., which recently severed its interests in IOS, is a director of Global. Richard E. Clay and Frank G. Beatty, other Global directors, are also officers of International Controls.

To Give Proxies

Mr. King said that a family trust, International Dundee Ltd., of Nassau, the Bahamas and London, in which he serves as consultant, would meet soon to vote on a plan to turn over to Mr. Van Remoortel and the committee he heads an unspecified number of proxies that Dundee controls in Global stock.

The Denver executive said the step was being considered "to give proxies" to the conductor.

In the 1972 model year, the commission released letters to the two firms, each with 40 questions relating to the companies' policies and financial situation. Each company was asked its average rate of return as a percentage of stockholder equity and total capital. Each was also asked how it planned to hold down prices in coming years under the pressure of higher

Record Is Set In U.S. on Anti-Dumping Treasury Man Rejects Protectionism Charges

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (NYT).—The Treasury's chief trade official took "pride" yesterday in a record number of findings of foreign dumping in the U.S. market in the last fiscal year and rejected foreign complaints that the more vigorous enforcement of the anti-dumping law constituted "protectionism."

Eugene T. Rossides, assistant secretary of the Treasury for enforcement, tariff and trade affairs, and operations, said that in the last two fiscal years 62 anti-dumping cases were investigated, a jump of 148 percent over the final two years of the preceding administration.

There was an increase of 118 percent in "final Treasury decisions" in the same period, to 50, he said, and in the last fiscal year alone there were 16 actual findings of dumping—or "sales at less than fair value"—which Mr. Rossides said was "an all-time record."

Mr. Rossides disclosed the figures in a speech to a symposium on international trade here, sponsored by the Federal Bar Association.

He said, "I anticipate a continuing increase in the number of complaints filed under that act as American businessmen become more familiar with the statute and its administration."

Refinements Studied

And he said the Treasury is studying "possible refinements of the use" of both the anti-dumping law and the counter-



Eugene T. Rossides

vailing duty statute, covering foreign government subsidies for exports, "partly to make sure they appropriately cover newer practices that may be emerging."

"Amendments of both... laws will be required to achieve a freer and fairer competition in international trade," Mr. Rossides said, though he did not specify what amendments would be proposed to Congress.

As to foreign complaints of "protectionism," Mr. Rossides made these points:

• "Critical foreign governments have failed to take note of the fact that, after investigation, a significant number of anti-dumping cases have resulted in negative determination."

• "Vigorous application of these laws where appropriate has helped to forestall the enactment of protectionist legislation of a type which could turn the clock back 20 years on the movement and its administration."

• Neither foreign governments nor foreign exporters have "a vested right in lax enforcement of our international fair trade statutes."

Turnover Light

Turnover continued light and slipped to 12.50 million shares from 13.07 million yesterday. One analyst suggested that the failure of the early recovery today to attract significant volume may have dampened the enthusiasm of investors.

Occidental Petroleum, the volume leader on a turnover of 321,900 shares, rose 2/3 to 15 3/8. Officials of the company said the Soviet Union has approved some commercial arrangements Occidental made in a recent trade agreement with the Russians.

In July, the department said that manufacturers' stocks rose by about \$730 million while wholesalers' stocks were up by about \$465 million and retail inventories declined by \$395 million.

The biggest percentage gainer was Federal Co., which soared to \$530 million in July, a drop that was partially offset by increased inventories of nondurable goods.

Sales of all businesses rose 1.5 percent to \$22.85 billion in July. Stocks of all businesses equaled 1.50 months of sales, a slightly leaner ratio than the 1.51 of June and a substantially slimmer ratio than the 1.60 of July 1971.

At \$18.6 billion at the end of July, stocks of all businesses were about \$7 billion higher than a year before. Government analysts had been expecting at least several hundred million dollars more inventory growth on a year-to-year basis, and some had talked hopefully of as much as a \$14-billion gain.

Speaking at a press conference, Henry Ford 2d, chairman of the company, added that "election year politics" were the reason the Price Commission had rejected price requests by the industry for its 1973 model cars.

Mr. Ford said it would be "catastrophic" for both his company and the rest of the industry if the price hikes were ultimately denied.

Record Year Seen

DEARBORN, Mich., Sept. 14 (AP-DJ).—Industry sales of new cars in the U.S. should read "at least" 11 million units in the 1972 model year, setting a record, Mr. Ford told a press conference here yesterday.

He estimated total industry car sales in the 1972 model year, just ending, at 10.7 million units, which would be 1.7 million units more than the record set in 1968.

He predicted 1973 model year truck sales at about 2.7 million units, up from a record 2.5 million in 1972.

The industry, the observers noted, has been faced with overcapacity and a continuing imports problem.

U.S. Firm Blocks Its Steel Prices

NEW YORK, Sept. 14 (NYT).—Allegheny Ludlum Industries Inc. said yesterday that it will hold published prices of stainless steel sheet and strip until next April 30. The materials are widely used by the automobile and appliance industries.

Allegheny Ludlum, the largest producer in this area, said its decision had been taken despite the rising costs of labor and nickel scrap.

Other producers were surprised by the move. Armero Steel Corp. said they were "studying" it.

Industry observers noted that the market for stainless steel sheet and strip has been lagging and that Allegheny Ludlum might have taken its step for competitive reasons. The industry, the observers noted, has been faced with overcapacity and a continuing imports problem.

SOLVE THIS PROBLEM:

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INCOME-5%

CAPITAL LOSS-1%

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Prices Drop On Wall St., Volume Dips

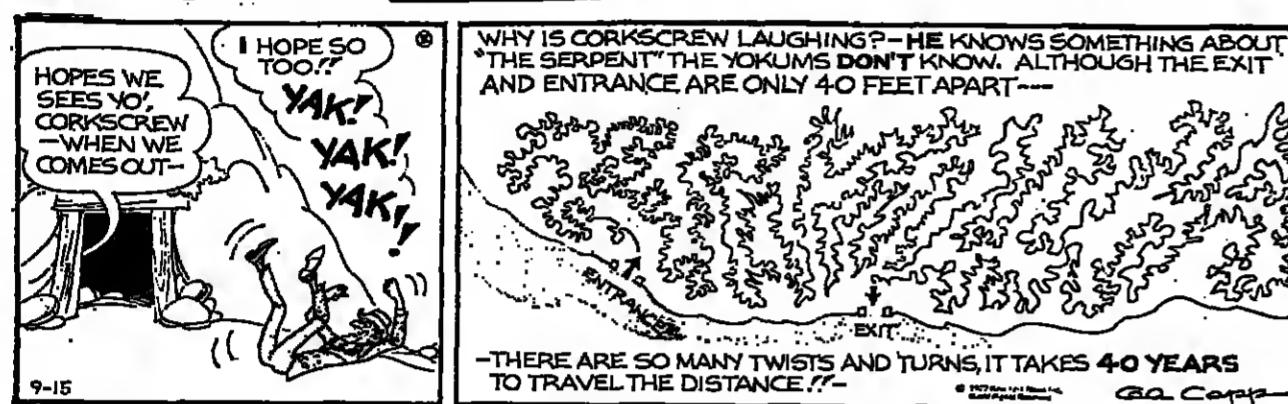
American Stock Exchange Trading

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34 Nellco																															

PEANUTS



LITTLE ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD

of

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D



REX MORGAN

M

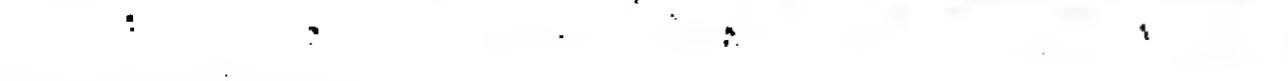
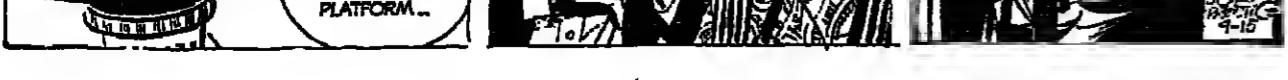
D



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A good test of dummy-play technique is shown in the diagramed deal. A member of the French international team failed the test in a recent match between France and Italy, but he had the consolation of having had the best of the bidding.

After South opened one heart, West did not feel justified in making a vulnerable overcall of one spade. When he passed and North raised to game, East-West were firmly shut out of any easy

A spade lead would have defeated four hearts easily, but West did not unnaturally make a passive lead in diamonds. East won with the diamond ace and shifted to a spade.

South won with the spade ace, led the heart queen and put on dummy's ace. He then cashed

NORTH
♦ 103
♥ A8653
♦ K107
♦ Q64

WEST
♦ K1854
♥ 4...
♦ S32
♦ A193

EAST
♦ 976
♥ K10
♦ A8654
♦ 2

SOUTH (D)
♦ A2
♥ QJ972
♦ 4
♦ K1085

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding: South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
Pass West led the diamond nine.

the diamond king, discarding his spade loser, and ruffed a spade. Next he gave up heart to East's king, and the diamond jack was played.

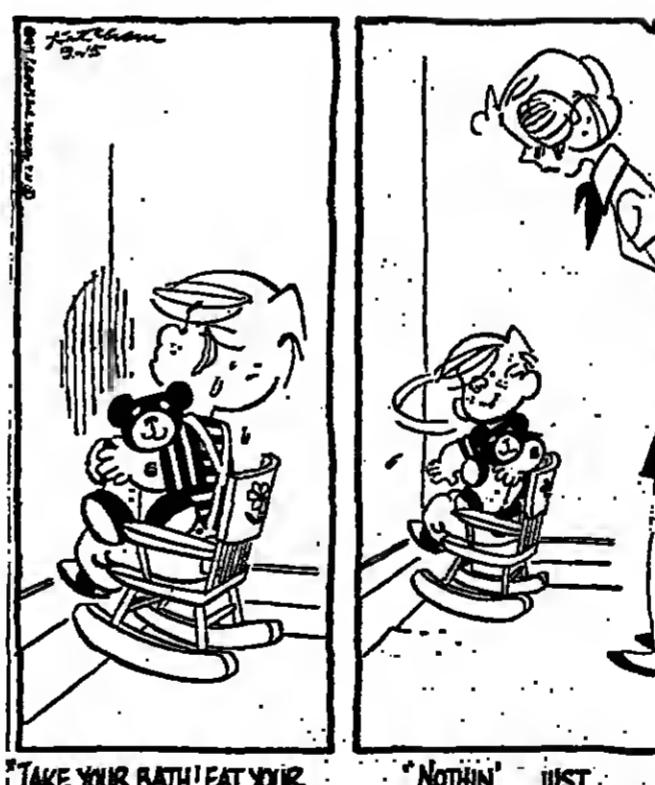
South ruffed and eventually lost two club tricks by playing for East to have the jack. If he had known the position, he could have started the clubs by playing the king, end-playing West, but he had no reason to assume that both the missing honor were on his left.

The declarer went wrong in leading the second trump after ruffing a spade. The right play was to lead a club to the queen. This would have held, and the diamond ten would have been ruffed. The moment for a second trump lead would have arrived, and East would have been end-played.

Notice also that East avoided the trap of returning a club at the second trick. He would have obtained a club ruff, but the contract would then have been home with a winning trump guess.

SOLUTION TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE
CHINA ABBY PASSIE
LOCUS SLUE AGAIN
EARN TART ROUSE
FREEZED DRIED CAN
SORE LOVELY
TRITION COTLINE
HIGRIM JINGO HEAD
ARROW TABLE DANE
HAIL A SKINNIE BASTIE
FOLKUP GONE
OME COMMUNISTABLE
THIGH GALLANT DOWIE
ACTOR SURE URGE
I EDWE HEEED ERGOS

DENNIS THE MENACE



TAKE YOUR BATH! EAT YOUR CARROTS! SIT IN THE CORNER...

NOTHIN'... JUST TALKIN' TO MYSELF.

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

by HENRY ARNOLD 100-WORD

ACROSS

1 Kind of man

5 Hall-of-Famer

10 Medieval play

14 Cricket novel

15 Condom

16 Greek letter

17 Iris Murdoch novel

20 Penn artist

21 Colony

23 Note-taker

24 Author

28 Oahu or Long

32 See 35 Across

33 Type of truck

34 Right

35 Movie and novel, with 32 Across

36 Inclinations

37 "It's" —

38 Pub's fare

39 Town in Tuscan

40 More rational

41 Earp and Haig

42 Decline

43 Like some jokes

44 Made cloth

BOOKS

LOSER AND STILL CHAMPION

By Budd Schulberg. Doubleday. 156 pp. Illustrated. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Mel Watkins

Blacks usually expect that their heroes have style as well as talent, which explains why Willie Mays is deified and Henry Aaron simply respected or why Earl Monroe is the idol of street basketball players when Oscar Robertson is the more consummate athlete or, perhaps, why the late Adam Clayton Powell Jr. was returned to office long after his political effectiveness had been exhausted. I certainly explain why the title of Budd Schulberg's socio-political essay on boxing and "the Ali era" is based firmly on sentiments held by the majority of blacks in America. But Schulberg, a novelist ("The Member of the Wedding"), screenwriter ("On the Waterfront"), a d. sports buff, here views Muhammad Ali in another context as mythic protagonist in the turbulent morality play that was the 1960s in the United States.

During all of this, however, despite his affluence, Ali remained a positive symbol for the society's "outs"—discontented youth, antiwar groups, blacks. And throughout his comeback, following the Supreme Court reversal of draft evasion charges, up until the present—even after Joe Frazier, like the "yokel" in Ralph Ellison's "Invisible Man," stepped inside this sense of time... struck one blow and knocked science, speed and footwork to the canvas—he remains the hero of the dispossessed. "Loser and Still Champion" provides a vivid portrait of Ali in relationship to the events that thrust him into the role of allegorical hero, but, regrettably, it offers little insight into the complexity of his personal life.

Schulberg alludes to that complexity early in the book: "What was dangerous about Cassius was not immediately appreciated... a series of ingeniously depicted personalities, each larger than concealing and protecting a smaller one within until you finally come to the true resilient core. Many hundreds of years of slavery and now more than a century of hypocritical 'freedom'... this is the historical imbalance that conditions the black man to take refuge in his Chinese boxes as the fox hides in the hedge from the hounds." But, despite his mechanical thrusts, "Timing is his laugh, like 'rip' Wilson" or "He has the magic of *De Gaulle*" or "Like a defeated Orozco" or "Ali had become Lucky Lindy and the Brown Bomber, Bobby Kennedy and Joan Baez, all rolled into one irrepressible folk hero hailed as our favorite defender of the truth and a resister of authority." Schulberg does not penetrate Ali's Chinese boxes in this book. "Loser and Still Champion" is a revealing allegory, a lyrical and sometimes persuasive defense of boxing as sport, but Muhammad Ali, almost as if he were stylishly fending and dodging Liston's jabs, remains as personally enigmatic as ever.

© The New York Times

Best Sellers, Page 8

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answer tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FLANK, LADLE, GAITER, HARROW

Answer: Doubles its value when half is deducted—A HALF DOLLAR

records psed rack

Iren Sets 5,000 Mark

Sept. 14 (UPI)—Irene Viren and Sweden's Gaerderud broke a record in an indoor and field meet at Olympic Stadium.

Olympic gold medalist in the 5,000 meters and 1,500 meters, took the lead halfway point of the race and finished in 12 seconds to eclipse ton Clark's six-year-old record of 13:16.8 by two seconds.

won the 3,000-meter ahead of Finland's silver medalist Tapio at a world record of 9:00. mark was held by an of Australia at 1970.

the organizers ant-

Kantinen had the

as Gaerderud, but

as time was chang-

0-meter run, Peck

island, the Olympic

in the 1,500 meters

1:44.6, three-tenths

behind the world

of the World of Bowing

J.S. gold medalist in

8:00, was a well-

1:47.6. Kauko

Finland was third in

.000. Britain's Dav-

out with his usual

Viren, last year's

champion Juha Vaatal-

ppi Tuominen.

0 meters, Viren and

ver about 100 yards

ford. Suddenly Viren

passed Bedford, who

for another 1,000

re dropping back

second in 13:30.

Vestinen in 13:34

in 14:16.

win of Peck, Utah

silver medalist in the

urles, won the event

Jorma Kinnunen of

the javelin throw

ance of 30.86 meters

taimo Vilen captured

er dash in 10.2.

League Leaders

TONAL LEAGUE

based on 328 starts

G AB R H Pet

Chi. 130 228 62 178 327

119 208 72 156 321

112 208 66 123 317

125 205 61 159 315

113 201 66 130 310

138 201 66 130 310

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مكتبة الأهل

Observer

Total Rebuttal

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—One of the few things in Washington that really works well is President Nixon's campaign organization for squelching Senator McGovern.

Whenever the senator says anything that might be construed as damaging to the President's chances for reelection, some member of the administration immediately calls a news conference to say that McGovern is all wrong. The idea, presumably, is that with dozens of administration handymen pecking away at everything he says, McGovern will feel as if he is being bitten to death by ducks and give up.



The technique of hitting McGovern with every gun in Washington is being used so efficiently that you can hardly sneak past the television set without seeing some cabinet member nobody has heard of for years announcing that McGovern is a muddler.

If it weren't for the Republican policy of total rebuttal, many of us would probably have forgotten that McGovern still existed. Except for the President's rebuttal men we might suspect that McGovern had checked it all and gone to Tahiti to paint.

In any case, the question is whether total rebuttal may be self-defeating. For instance:

The other day Secretary of Agriculture Butz was whistled off the bench and onto Page One to declare that McGovern's charges of foul collusion between the administration and big grain dealers in the Russian wheat deal had left the dealers a good bit richer at the expense of farmers and taxpayers.

A lot of us would probably never have known that McGovern had said anything about the wheat deal or that they had been a wheat deal, or that big grain dealers profited from it, or that the Treasury had subsidized it—if Butz had not been ordered to rebut McGovern.

Many of us, in fact, wouldn't

have thought about McGovern at all, except for the administration's insistence on forcing the hair shirt upon us.

Once we did start thinking about him again, of course, it was with a sense of relief. Even Republicans must have been pleased to learn that he was still campaigning; it isn't much fun winning if you don't beat somebody.

The determination to let nothing go unchallenged is an old passion of the President as campaigner. Most politicians, certainly at the presidential level, accept campaign talk in much the same way that voters do. That is, as mostly irrelevant, occasionally mendacious and almost entirely not worth paying much attention to.

Nixon, however, has the Teutonic zeal for thoroughness, the lawyer's passion for covering every possible contingency, for spelling out the distinction between a title and a job, for leaving no stone unturned, no mind unturned.

Never having campaigned before as President, Nixon has never had such facilities for rebuttal as now await his disposal.

Has McGovern, lost perhaps somewhere in hottest Nevada, made some slighting comment about litter at the Washington monument? The President can summon the chief elevator operator to give statistics on bold new initiatives in monumental litter disposal, thus proving the Democratic candidate careless with his facts.

One imagines, finally, McGovern, able to take no more, rebutted by Butz, waylaid by Laird, denounced by Bunker, halfed by Haldeman, galled by Callon, polls proving the futility of it all, slipping away to Tahiti, stepping out of his shack to paint, admiring the sun, declaring, "Golly, it's a lovely day here in Tahiti." And next day, Page One, the White House having whistled to the bench for help, the chief of the U.S. Weather Bureau carrying satellite photos taken from over Tahiti at the time the seaman made his statement, saying, "Courtney to Senator McGovern's assertion..."

Encounter—A Cultural Bridge

By Michael Boys

Michael J. Lasky of Encounter magazine, who weathered the 1967 CIA storm, is now in his 15th year as the magazine's editor.

Michael Boys

Encounter—A Cultural Bridge

LONDON (IHT).—The burly man in the swivel chair behind the cluttered desk, who had been chatting with so acquaintance, flashed a quick grin that lit up his face, the focal point of which is a Lenin-type beard. "It's a funny thing," he said. "I can get into the Century Club in New York now, because I'm a member of the Garrick here. I wouldn't have stood much of a chance back in the days when I was writing pieces for *The New Leader*."

Michael J. Lasky, the supercharged New Yorker who is the editor in collaboration with the British poet D. J. Enright of the Anglo-American monthly magazine *Encounter*, did not identify himself as an habitual of the Century Club, a bastion of Manhattan conservatism; he said merely that he could get in if he felt like it. But that fact alone is a signpost of the distance he has traveled since he left the States in World War II to serve as a field historian with the U.S. Army forces attacking Fortress Europe.

Lasky has long since arrived, it is hard to imagine him announcing it in terms similar to those used by his contemporary, Norman Podhoretz, the editor of *Commentary*, who wrote an auto-biographical book in 1968 called "Making It." This raised eyebrows on both sides of the Atlantic but particularly in England, where writers are much hungrier, it's peanuts. It should be apparent, then, that *Encounter*'s contributors are lured by other considerations. If one is the urge to travel in fast company, these names—taken at random from a very long list—should be reassuring: Raymond Aron, Max Beloff, Jorge Luis Borges, D. W. Brogan, Anthony Burgess, Leslie Fiedler, Gunter Grass.

at Encounter and the forced break with the compromised Congress for Cultural Freedom. "We never published anything we didn't want to. Nobody pushed us." Of the *Encounter* contributors who abruptly stopped contributing at that point, he added wryly, "Some of them have remained my friends."

Money has always been a problem with *Encounter*, but contributors haven't. The array of talent the magazine draws on is out of all proportion to the size of its circulation—now about 30,000—and the prices it pays for material. *Encounter*'s basic rate—\$10-\$14 per 1,000 words—would be ludicrous for a top-flight American magazine, and even in England, where writers are much hungrier, it's peanuts. It should be apparent, then, that *Encounter*'s contributors are lured by other considerations. If one is the urge to travel in fast company, these names—taken at random from a very long list—should be reassuring: Raymond Aron, Max Beloff, Jorge Luis Borges, D. W. Brogan, Anthony Burgess, Leslie Fiedler, Gunter Grass.

IRVING MARBER

A study of the fuller list shows a preponderance of British names. This is probably inevitable because the magazine is published in London. But Lasky tries not to lose sight of the fact that almost half of *Encounter*'s circulation is in the U.S. The editors strive, he says, for a "mid-Atlantic" style. Though British spelling is followed in many cases—"colour" and "honour," for example—they try to avoid such British idioms as "he put paid to" something. Lasky himself—unlike some Americans who settle here and instantly become tweedier and broader of A than Doctor Watson—shows few stigmata of his sojourn here. To an acquaintance who saw him recently after a lapse of about five years, only the inflection of an occasional phrase spoke of his long exposure to the fountainhead of the language he works in.

Encounter was founded, about 20 years ago, with the high-minded aim of helping to bridge the cultural gap that separates the two great English-speaking nations. Anyone who still thinks that mutual suspicion, distrust and misunderstanding ended at Yorktown hasn't been paying attention. The Americans, as any reader of the British press can attest, are almost invariably cast here in the role of Entertaining Idiot. Here, for example, is the



closing paragraph from a recent entry in the Evening Standard's Londoner's Diary: "Inquiring Mind of the Week: A friend reports that while he was walking up Ladies' Hill yesterday a middle-aged American woman just ahead of him suddenly nudged her husband and said: 'Look, Bernie, St. Paul!' Her husband looked. 'Gosh awmighty!' he said. 'What in tarnation d'you suppose it weighs?'"

What is wrong with this (apart from the fact that it almost certainly never happened, but is an old joke trotted out to fill a couple of column inches and close the Diary with a "chuckle")? It exhibits the British flair for getting the Americans wrong. Any American tourist who said "Gosh awmighty" and "what in tarnation" would not be named "Bernie" but Errol Cleen, or Elsman. It's a small detail, to be sure, but a telling one. Lasky, on the other hand, is good at details and his counterpart, under his firm editorial hand, is generally free from such gaifs and such patronage.

The Laskys have two children—appropriately, a daughter who has just finished college in the States and a son studying in England, at the University of Norwich. *Encounter*'s editor returns to America "three or four times a year," to keep in touch. In conversation he shows no particular nostalgia for his homeland. He talks with some passion, in fact, of the "coterie" politics and hatchet-work that characterize certain journals of literature and opinion there and says, with a disarming (if slightly shark-like) grin, that *Encounter* "isn't out for blood." He sounds, on the whole, like a man who is happy in his work. Before coming to London he spent 10 years in Berlin as founding editor of *Der Monat*, a cultural magazine started by the U.S. occupation forces. Now he sits, gnawing contentedly on a pipe-stem in a nondescript building on St. Martin's Lane, not far from Trafalgar Square. It's a little harder to find than the Haymarket offices of the magazine's well-cushioned era. But Lasky is still at the helm, and *Encounter* is still in the eye of the hurricane.

PEOPLE: Problem: Which Of Money to Cr

Swimmer Mark Spitz, of Sacramento, California, who collected more Olympic gold in Munich than anyone else ever, is now concentrating on hitting the jackpot in business. He said in a copyrighted telephone interview in the Louisville (Kentucky) Courier-Journal: "Right now I'm trying to find a good agent and then it ought to be okay." He has been offered various business opportunities—movies, television, records, product endorsements. Several agents have contacted him. Spitz said, including Mark McCormick, who represents such famous professional athletes as golfers Arnold Palmer and Jack Nicklaus. "The only thing is Mark McCormick wants 25 percent instead of 10 or 15," Spitz said. "That sounds high to me. If I make 10 million dollars, he would get 2.5 million. When he calls back, I'm going to see if he can't come down a little." Spitz's coach, Sherie Chavoor, acting as interim agent, said the record-smashing swimmer has been contacted by both Universal and Columbia film studios and there has been some talk of his having a role in the new James Bond movie. Also, said Chavoor, Spitz has been approached to make TV appearances on a Bob Hope special, a *Best Bachelor* special and the *Dick Cavett* program. Columbia records wants him to cut a disk, despite his lack of professional experience. "Hell, he's got a pair of lungs, doesn't he?" said Chavoor. "All we've got to do is put a ukulele in his hands and the girl's will scream."

Mark and might limp for life, he added. She will we don't know how she'll be able to. Actor-producer *Re* Margaret's husband geons gave her a hing her jaw wired side, in earlier treatment which scars, or wiring is very painful scars. She took the scar-reducing chod which necessitated her teeth and th jaw."

Italian film di Visconti, 65, in a for the past vascular disturbance is feeling much to leave the hospital b mouth, his surgeon Krayenbuehl, said Visconti still the left arm, by working again on Visconti collapsed hotel on July 27 to a local clinic. The collapse was circulation disturbance in inhaled too smoke, Renters

that she had broken a kneecap

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